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ten successive years he gave his best services to the Society as secretary to this working body of the organization. In this formative period of the Society's existence his trained faculty of analysis and investigation was highly instrumental in laying broad and strong foundations for the future growth of anthropology in this country. As a contributor to the proceedings of the Society, both in stated papers and in discussions, he was always ready, accurate, and convincing. His mind was eminently practical, and the realm of industrial technology opened to him an inexhaustible field of investigation. His treatise on "The Genesis of Inventions" will long remain one of the clearest expositions of the science of eurematics. The records of the Society show other papers upon cognate topics, such as that entitled "Time-keeping among the Greeks and Romans," a most felicitous monograph upon a hitherto little considered subject.

Versatile, accomplished, practical, wise, the pages of his busy life are marked with monuments of work in many fields faithfully done. The tribute of the Latin poet is eminently his: *Integer vitæ scelerisque purus.*

P. B. PIERCE.

Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta

Joaquin García Icazbalceta was born at the Mexican capital August 21, 1825, and died in his native city November 26, 1894. His father was Eusebio García, of Spain, and his mother a Mexican lady of Spanish extraction from the Vasque provinces. In the year 1829 his family came to the United States, where they remained for some time, and from there went to Spain, returning to Mexico in 1836.

Young Icazbalceta received very little education; his youth was spent mainly in his father's mercantile establishment, and most of his learning he gained at home. He early devoted himself to the study of the English language, and his peculiar aptitude enabled him soon to translate Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," to which he added an appendix bringing the history to date. Before this time, however, he published an analytical criticism of Prescott's work, under the initials F. M., in "El Album Mexi-

cáno," a work that reflected his rare talent for investigation and analysis and preëminent ability as an impartial and conscientious historian.

Señor Icazbalceta participated in the publication of the "Diccionario Historico y Geografico Universal," in ten volumes, the first of which appeared in 1852. His biography of Columbus has been highly commended, and his history of the press in America (it is well known that in Mexico the printing press was first established in the New World) is one of his most esteemed works, for he did not limit himself to the subject that the title implies, but wrote about the first publications that were made, their object, importance, destiny, and other biographic notices as curious as interesting.

His marvelous critical talent, coupled with rare judgment and notable sagacity, gave Icazbalceta a keen appreciation of the just value of the materials with which he had to deal, so that his store of knowledge was ever rich.

In 1858 and 1866, respectively, appeared the two volumes of his "Coleccion de Documentos para la Historia de México," a work well known for the rare value of its contents.

In the year in which the second volume of his collection of documents was printed he also issued from his own home (for he was collector, copyist, proof-reader, and in many cases typesetter) sixty copies of a rare little book bearing the title "Notes for a Catalogue of Writers in the Native Languages of America," which has been so well regarded by European and American scientists that it readily brings from twelve to fourteen dollars. It contains 170 pages, describing 175 works.

In 1875 Icazbalceta reprinted a book, first published in Mexico in 1554, containing three dialogues by Francisco Cervantes Salazar relating to historical events mainly in the city of Mexico. At the time of his death he was preparing a Mexican bibliography of the sixteenth century, besides a dictionary of Mexican provincialisms, of which latter work he left corrected proofs up to the letter *F* (about 800 pages). These two works alone are a monument to this indefatigable worker, who could not be an instant idle, and who often exclaimed when finishing a work: "I shall do no more; I am tired. This is the last that I publish!"

J. C. Pilling.